

Previous references.

1901

~~1911~~

(Sanitary)

Later references.

Serial Nos. 16 & 23.

File No. 45 of 1901

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 16 & 23.

Part B. for May 1903.

SUBJECT.

Organisation of agencies for the destruction
of mosquitoes in India.

Indore

Shree Jagat

65
K 1

Commenced

Subd (2)

Orders are solicited
as to whether it is
India's letter should
be published in part
of the Gazette under
a notice or whether
the draft put up
is sufficient

AM
28/1/02

The draft put up
is sufficient AM
29/1/02

C. Records

After ipue; please
note that the papers
should be sent
to the 3rd AM

AM

29/1/02

Subd to the 3rd (1st) with a draft

No more as spare copies are
received from the Press, they
will be sent to the Senior Surgeon
for use and distribution among
other medical officers. AM
to Mr. Surgeon General on 29/1/02
Mr. D. F. Bowers for 29/1/02
(183) 29/1/02 & 29/1/02
Since the draft 29/1/02 30/1/02

Subd 2

250 printed Copies
of the Govt. of India
letter no 1771-81 dated
the 16th December, 1901,
on the subject of "Mos-
quito Brigades and how
to organise them" were
recd from the Press and
distributed as follows:-

40 Copies - The Senior Surgeon
200 - do - Presidents of
Municipalities
at 20 Copies each

240.

2. The Dy Commr and
President, Local Fund
Boards, Mysore Distt,
has now requested to
be supplied with 20
more Copies, and the
President, Sanitary Board,
Kolar Gold Fields, with
250 Copies more.

Subd with draft.

18/11
16/7/02

Not
17-7

+ Paper 5 no 3

+ Paper 5 no 4 & 5

3

1902

To,

(7)

The Senior Surgeon

Dated May 1902

No

Read the following

letter no

5

from the "Sri Lanka" Govt

to

In Continuation of this Office docket

no. 14981 dated the 13th March, 1902,

has the honour to state that a book entitled "Mosquito Brigades and how to organize them" has been published by Major A. Ross, I.M.S. (Retired) and to request that this fact may be made known to all the Medical Officers of the State

Under the name

Communicate to

The Senior Surgeon

and Comr with the

Chief Medical Officer

of the Board of General Health in Mysore

Print

2. The price of the book is 3 shillings a copy, and it is understood that Impo

Mepps Wacker Smith 4
and Co., Calcutta
expect to have Copies
shortly in stock.

By order

Fordey
JHN
9/5/02

Subd 5

With ref to the Dewan's
query on the Presidency
letter of the 30th April
1902, asking why that
letter should not be
published in the Mysore
Gazette, it is submitted
that that letter, in
addition to its being
printed with the order
No 18532-9 of the
dis 2736 of the
21st May, 1902, may,
if approved, be also
published as an
official paper in part
IV of the Gazette

HN
29/5/02 Put up the necessary
drafts for publication in Secy's office.
20.5.02
31.5.02

Drafted HN
31.5

14176.

1901-2

3295

From

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE
HON'BLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE.

Pol. 6/40.

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

Serial No.

Dated

30th April 1902.

Despatched

Received

General No. 2417.
No.

Enclosure No.

The fact has been communicated to Med. Officers. But is it necessary to advertise the book also in the Gazette without being asked to do so by the seller? The rules have also been already published.

A draft for publishing the paper in Pt IV of the Gazette is however submitted. *Him*

3/6/1902

The 3rd Councillor.3/6/02
(107)

Bringing to the notice of the Durbar & for the information of the Med. officers serving in Mysore, a book entitled "Malaria Brigades and how to organize them" which has been published by Major R. Ross, I.M.S. (retired) and adding that the price of the book is 3 Sh. a Copy, and that Messrs Thacker Spink & Co, Calcutta, expect to have copies shortly in stock.

References to be marked.

Please see to note of V

1/5/02

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
(REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS).

Sanitary
HS of 1901
16

(Full Office Note.)

Subject.

Govt of India's letter no 1771-81
dated the 16th Decr 1901 on the
subject of the destruction of mosquitoes.

Letter no 545 of the 25th April
1902, from the President, District
Fund Board, Kolar.

Note.

In the above, the President of
the Distt Fund Board, Kolar,
requests to be supplied with 1000
copies of Kannada translation
of Major Ross' letter on the subject
of the destruction of mosquitoes.
No other Officer has asked for
copies of the translation. The
translation was made by the
Translator of the Edu Dept on
a requisition from this Office. It
is now set in type at the Govt
Press, and the proof thereof recd
from the Suptt, Govt Press, is
subd herewith. Orders have
now to be given to print the
reqd no of Copies. If approved,
2000 Copies may be ordered
to

1. No. and date of latest letter or paper.
2. Catch words to show nature of subject.
3. Subject to be in red and body of note in black ink.

nos 5
a

1. Statement of case in narrative form in regular sequence of subject matter or date.
 2. Opinions to be stated only as supported by precedents, or general rules which should always be quoted.
 3. Serial numbers in file, &c., to be always stated.
 4. Dates of important documents referred should be given.
- Write on both sides, leaving the same side as margin.

to be printed and distributed
as follows: —

For the Kolar Distr — 500 Copies

For the remaining 7 Distrs
at the rate of 100 Copies
each } 700

To be kept in stock — 1200
800

2000 Copies

AM
17/1/03

1/40 1/40
22/1/03

Drafted
AM
22/1/03

Sanitary
No. 45 of 1901
Serial No. 1 - No. 1771 - 8/2
9822 D. 28.1.02
PN 1095

FROM

W. S. MARRIS, Esq.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

Local Governments & Administrations.

Home Department.
Medical.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1901.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward copies of a letter, dated the 2nd October 1901 (and enclosures), addressed by Major R. Ross, Indian Medical Service (retired), to the Under Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the organization by private enterprise of agencies for the destruction of mosquitoes in India, and to request that *[with the permission of The Governor in Council H. H. the Lt. Govr (and C. Secy.)]* the papers may be circulated to medical officers serving in

2. I am to say that the Government of India would be glad to learn of the prosecution of organized effort on the lines indicated. In their opinion it is highly desirable that a knowledge of the now accepted fact that measures such as those described by Major Ross to a great extent ensure immunity from malarial fevers should be widely disseminated among the population. The Government of India, however, recognize that the sphere of operations must be restricted by practical considerations. The success of the suggested measures will depend largely on the qualities of the persons selected to carry them out. The practical conduct of the operations should be in the hands of persons who not only have some knowledge of the theory on which they are based but also bring to the experiment a due measure of enthusiasm and tact. The Government of India apprehend that while these qualifications can at first be looked for only in Commissioned Medical Officers, such officers may be unable to spare the time personally to supervise the work. Each Medical Officer, however, might, it is thought, act as a centre of instruction to his own subordinates and to municipal officials; and in particular cases it may be found possible to spare medical subordinates for the special duty. But it is evident that a beginning must be made gradually, and the Government of India consider that to secure systematic and thorough operations in a few selected places would be better than to attempt to deal with areas too extended. Definite success in a few selected places would, it is hoped, bring home to the people the ease with which they can secure comparative immunity from malarial fevers, whereas the non-success of partial and discontinuous efforts would bring the remedy into disrepute.

2

3. With these remarks the Government of India leave it to the discretion of the Government to decide to what extent and in what areas action should be taken: but they would be glad to learn of any success attained by measures of the kind which Major Ross advocates.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. MARRIS,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1783 .

COPY, with copies of the papers referred to, forwarded to the

Department of Revenue and Agriculture 5	Department of Revenue and Agriculture
Foreign Department 45	Department
Military Department 530	Department

 for information and necessary action.

By order,

W. S. MARRIS,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 449. In.

The Resident's Office
Bangalore 23rd February 1902.

Copy of the foregoing letter with enclosure, is forwarded to the District of Mysore for the information of the medical officers in Mysore.

[Handwritten signature]
23/11

[Handwritten signature]

Parliamentary
Suzette send
to Mysore - now with commission

First Assistant Resident.
B.S.
24.1.02

HV 27/1/02

3

School of Tropical Medicine,
Thompson-Yates Laboratory,
University College,
Liverpool,
2nd October 1901.

172

To the Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office, Whitehall, S. W.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the India Office, a copy of a letter on Mosquito Brigades for India addressed by me to the principal public journals in India. The letter recommends the appointment of Mosquito Brigades in towns by private enterprise.

I am sure that the Government of India will approve of the proposal and will assist such medical men as attempt to carry it out.

Where funds cannot be obtained by private enterprise in India I will endeavour to supply money from an account at my disposal, given to me for the purpose by private persons.

I have, etc.,

RONALD ROSS, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., F.R.S.,
Major, I.M.S., retired,
Lecturer in Tropical Medicine,
University College,
Liverpool.

MOSQUITO BRIGADES FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of the

Sir,

The great interest taken in the subject of malaria and mosquitoes by medical men and other persons in India suggests the hope that the time has now arrived when some general measures can be commenced to limit the propagation of mosquitoes in Indian cantonments, towns and plantations.

The operations now being conducted in West Africa by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, cordially assisted by the Government of the various colonies on the coast, demonstrate not only the advantage of such measures but the best means of executing them.

In order materially to diminish the number of mosquitoes in any town or cantonment it is necessary only to organise a Mosquito Brigade in the following manner. The local Health Officer, or District Medical Officer, or other person interested in the subject, should at once engage the services of an intelligent headman and a sufficient staff of workmen, who will constitute the brigade. These should be first instructed how to find the larvæ of mosquitoes in vessels of water in the vicinity of houses, in pools of stagnant water on the ground, in garden, cisterns, drains, and so on. Native agents carefully selected, will be found quite capable of learning the work.

The brigade should now be at once employed in getting rid of all the collections of stagnant water in which mosquitoes breed within the area of operations. Empty tins and bottles, broken flower-pots, and unconsidered vessels of the kind, in most of which mosquitoes multiply during the rains, should be carefully collected from the compounds and back yards of houses and dumped in an assigned spot. Tubs or vessels of water which cannot be dispensed with by occupants of houses should be periodically emptied or treated with kerosine oil—once a week will suffice. Cisterns and wells which are in use and are found to contain larvæ should be treated with oil; others should, if possible, be closed or filled up. Shallow rainwater, pools and slushy areas in which larvæ occur can generally be easily obliterated by means of a "scratch drain" and a few basket-loads of gravel; deeper pools, by rubbish collected from houses and covered with earth. If pools occur in the course of drains or gutters, the attention of the local municipality should be called to the fact. The oil-can and especially the broom are most useful until more permanent work can be done. Small drying streams, which are often prolific sources of mosquitoes at the end of the rains, can be periodically cleared by a gang of coolies

with brooms, especially after the last showers of the season; but for more permanent effects, hollows in rocks should be filled with concrete and rubble. The guiding principle is contained in three words, "no stagnant water."

Experience in Africa shows that these operations are not nearly so formidable as may at first sight appear. It is astonishing how much can be done even by a few men, when they are steadily employed. Thus it has been found in Sierra Leone that six men can clear fifty houses and remove ten cart-loads of broken bottles and empty tins daily.

As to ways and means; beyond the salaries of the men the cost is little, a few spades, brooms, pickaxes, and kegs of crude petroleum sufficing—at least under ordinary circumstances. The local Municipality and Public Works Department will generally give much assistance in the way of carts, implements and even labour. In my opinion, however, it is best not to wait for or depend solely upon Government aid, but at once to raise a local public subscription for the costs of the local brigade. In Africa the response has been so immediate and so generous that there is no doubt a Health Officer will be able to raise similar funds almost everywhere where Europeans reside. Even £50 a month will suffice to maintain a gang of five or six men, who will do much for any ordinary Indian Cantonment. It is emphatically my opinion that the campaign against mosquitoes in towns can best be commenced by private enterprise. At Lagos for instance, the merchants subscribed £150 a year at my first request; for Cape Coast Castle, a single gentleman has given £400 a year; while for Sierra Leone £2,000 was put down immediately by another philanthropist.

A warning must be recorded against commencing operations over too large an area. It is best to begin in the immediate vicinity of the houses of Europeans and other subscribers. Experience shows that in the large majority of cases, where mosquitoes abound in a house, they are being bred close at hand. But in this matter, as well as in the question of the number of men to be employed, the Superintendent of the operations must be guided by local conditions, and, needless to say, nearly all medical men are now well enough acquainted with the subject to form his own plans. A beginning once made, the work will shape itself as it proceeds; and it will generally be found that as soon as the neighbouring breeding-places are carefully removed the winged insects will vanish as if by magic.

In order to prevent theft or imposition it is advisable to give a distinctive badge to every man employed.

No special legislation is required; and experience proves that the occupants of even the poorest houses willingly second the efforts made to rid them of these troublesome and dangerous pests.

In military cantonments, the officer commanding can generally be induced to give the assistance of fatigue parties of men.

Planters, who suffer so frequently from malaria both in purse and person, should at once request their medical officers to commence the operation required.

Seeing that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria, yellow-fever, and elephantiasis, and are a source of great annoyance to all, there can be little doubt that before many years have passed pretty general efforts will be made to get rid of them in the principal centres of civilisation in the tropics. It seems to me that the sooner these efforts are commenced the better.

In conclusion I should like to add that if any medical man who is desirous of employing a mosquito brigade in the town where he is stationed, but who finds after proper efforts that he cannot raise the necessary money, will represent the facts of the case to me, I shall probably be able to supply him with certain funds out of those placed at my disposal for this purpose by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and by several private persons.

Believe me, etc.,

RONALD ROSS, F.R.C.S., D.Ph., F.R.S.,

Major, I.M.S., retired.

University College,
Liverpool.

5

1952

②

To,

The Compiler,
Imperial Gazette

Sanitary
H5 of 01
2

Dated 6 January 1952
No. 13037
Im 1947

Has the honour to
forward for publication
~~in the Gazette~~
in part IV of the
Gazette the accompanying
Copy of letter No 1771-81
of the 16th Decr, 1951,
from the Under Secy.
to the Govt of India
Home Dept, with its enclosure.
~~Refer to~~ on the

subject of the organization
by private enterprise of
agencies for the destruction
of mosquitoes in India.
Two hundred and fifty copies should be sent
to this Office - By order

Secy
28/1/52

1901.

To The President of
Municipalities
14982-89 ✓
~~14982-89~~
Dated 2/33
No. ~~14982-89~~ 11/3/02

Sanitary
Ser 45 of 01
3

It is the honor to forward
for your information
20 copies of Letter No. 1771-81
of the 16th December 1901 from
the Under Secretary to the
Govt of India, Home Dept
on the subject of the organization
by private enterprise of
agencies for the ~~distribution~~
distribution of mosquito
netting.

2 drafts

Gordon

11/2/02

Secretary
11/2/02

7^h 1901
F. J.

The Senior Surgeon

Sanitary
45 of 5
4

Dated 13th March 1902

No 14981 ✓
Tuis: 2132

Has the honor to forward for distribution among medical officers 40 copies of letter No. 1771-89 of the 16th Dec 1899 as from the Under Secretary to the Govt of India, Home Dept on the subject of the organization by private enterprise of agencies for the destruction of mosquitoes in India.

W. J. Gordon

24th April

27/2/02

Secretary
119
26/2

as follows:

Two copies to Senior Surgeon
for distribution among
medical officers.

20 to each Muzl. President
for giving wide publicity.

240

The Deputy Commr. was
asked for 1000 copies in Kanarese.

20/4 Put up with the file and
printed copies of the papers.
Let H. Venkata Muriah please
translate the papers also.

6/5/02

Sanit copy
45 of 01
5

13697. 1901-1902
2 APR. 2
FROM F. & C. Carr Esqr.
President District Fund
Board Madras.

To H. V. Nanyundiah Esqr.
Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Rev. & Ld. Deputes.

Dated 25
Despatched do } 26 April 1902
Received

General No. 595
No.

Enclosure No. 1.

Requesting to send one thousand
copies of Kann. Kanarese trans-
lation of Major Ross' letter
in re- the organisation of
by private enterprise of agencies
for the destruction of mosquitoes.

95

26.4.02

Sub: The letter of the Govt of India
was published in the Gazette
and 250 spare copies
were obtained from the Press and
distributed

Office of the President of the
District and Municipal Board
Holar.

Dated April 1902.

From

J. S. C. Carr Esquire,
President
District Fund Board
Holar

To. H. V. Nanjundiah Esquire,
Secretary to the
Government of Mysore,
Revenue and General Department

Sir

Referring to your docket No. ¹⁴²⁸²⁻⁸²₂₁₃₃
dated the 13th March 1902 in re. the organization
by private enterprise of agencies for the destruction of
mosquitoes, I have the honor to submit herewith
copy of the resolution of the members of the
Municipal Board of Holar on the subject, and
to request that one thousand copies of Kanaree
translation of Major Ross's letter may kindly
be sent in, for wide publicity in the District

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

H. Dasanna
for President
Holar District

Extract from the Proceedings
of Municipal Board Kolar Town
held on Monday the 31st March 1902

+ + +

8 Read:-

Secretary's docket, No. ¹⁴⁹⁸²⁻⁸⁹₂₁₃₃
dated the 13th March 1902 forwarding
for wide publicity copy of letter No. 177
dated the 16th December 1901 from the
under Secretary, to the Government
of India on the Subject of the
organisation by private enterprise
of agencies for the destruction of
mosquitoes in India.

8 Resolved that the members of
the Board are willing to take up the
matter, and that Government be
requested to translate Major
Ross's letter in to Kanarese and
to send copies for distribution.

"Copy"

Signed H Dasappa.
H Dasappa
For President.

Vice President
Kolar Town M.B.

11
No. 2417

FROM

C. L. S. RUSSELL Esq., I. C. S.,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 30 April 1902.

SIR,

In continuation of this office endorsement No.419 dated 23rd January 1902, I am directed to bring to your notice, for the information of the Medical Officers serving in Mysore, a book entitled "Mosquito Brigades and how to organize them" which has been published by Major R. Ross, I.M.S. (retired).

2. I am to add that the price of the book is 3 shillings a copy, and it is understood that Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co, Calcutta, expect to have copies shortly in stock.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. L. S. Russell

First Assistant Resident.

12 ✓ 7

1901-1902

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

GENERAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 24th May 1902

No. $\frac{18532}{\text{Mis. } 2736}$

Communicating to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner and Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities, the publication of a book entitled "Mosquito Brigades and how to organize them" by Major R. Ross, I.M.S., (retired).

13

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, General, dated 24th May 1902.

READ—

The following letter No. 2417, dated the 30th April 1902, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore :—

1. In continuation of this office endorsement No. 419, dated 23rd January 1902, I am directed to bring to your notice, for the information of the Medical Officers serving in Mysore, a book entitled "Mosquito Brigades and how to organize them," which has been published by Major R. Ross, I.M.S. (retired).

2. I am to add that the price of the book is 3 shillings a copy, and it is understood that Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, expect to have copies shortly in stock.

No: R. 18532—Mis. 2736, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MAY 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—Communicated to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore and Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities in Mysore.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities in Mysore.

Exd.—J.T.R.

14

1902

①

Recd:— The following
letter No 2417 dated
the 30th April, 1902,
from the First Assistant
to the Resident in Mysore

Secretary
- 45 of 01.
7

(Here Copy the letter)

No 18532-9 of 24/5/02
" Mis. 2736

Order thereon.

Communicated to the
Senior Surgeon and
Sanitary Commr with
the Govt of Mysore
and Presidents of
District Boards and
Municipalities in
Mysore.

Fair draft

Print

Print copy made
in
23/5/02

J. Seey

21/5/02
H/O
9/5/02

To, The Senior Surgeon
" Presidents of Dist
Boards & Municipalities
in Mysore.

15
mis. 3575
15087
20 M.Y. 1902
1901-1902

FROM
H. Ramaniyaiah Esquire,
offg President Local Mud Boards
Mysore District.

TO
H. V. Nanjundiah Esquire, M.A. &
Secretary to the Government of Mysore
Revenue and General Department.

Dated 24th
Despatched 26 } May 1902.

Received

General No. 1017
No.

Enclosure No.

Requesting him to send 20
copies of India Government
letter No. 1771-81 regarding
16-10-1901
the 'destruction of Mosquitoes'.

Section Secretary
No 45 of H.I.
8

G
2 d. 502

N^o.
Enclosure N^o.

Mysore Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Local Funds Branch,
dated 24th May 1902. Vp

To

H. V. Nanjundiah Esquire. M. A., M. L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue and General Departments.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you
will be so good as to send me for distribu-
tion 20 copies of India Government
letter N^o 1771-81 regarding the 'obstruction'
16-10-1901
of the quito's received with your docket
N^o 14982-85 dated 13th March 1902.
Mis 2133

I have the honor to be,
Sir

Your most obedient servant

G. Komurathalingam
For President
Local Fund Boards
Mysore District.

17

M

1902

To,

The Compiler,
Mysore Gazette.

Dated 6/6 May 1902
No 18524
- Mis 2822

Has the honour to
request that he will
be so good as to
have the accompany-
ing copy of Govt. Order
No 18532-9 dated
Mis 2736
the 24th May, 1902
regarding the publica-
tion by Major R. Ross, I.M.S.
(retired) of a book
entitled "Mosquito
Bridges and how to
organise them", printed
in the next issue of the
Gazette under "Off-
papers".

By order

31/5/02

4/6
See
A.P.

31/5/02

Sanitary
H.S. of D.I.
7

improved!
4/6

No. 370

From

THE PRESIDENT,

Municipal Commission,

BANGALORE CITY.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Departments,

BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings of the 24th May last, 1902. I have the honor to request the favour being supplied, when received with 2 Copies of the Book referred to, on "Mosquito Brigades and how to organize them".

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant-

Muniraj Nayak

For President

24/5

18
15927
Office of the Municipal Commission
City, Bangalore
Dated 12th June 1902
14/6/02

Sanitary
45 of 07
10

19

OFF
Regd 328.
10 JUL 1902
FROM WAI

Mis 79.

L. C. Carr Esq.
President
Sanitary Board
R.G. 7

To

L. Ananthasami Rao Esq.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of
Mysore

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

Rev. & Genl. Deptt.

4/7/02. Bangalore.

8th July 02

Enclosure No. 2.

Requesting to supply 250/5 parts
Copies of Govt of India Letter
No. 1771-81 dated 16th Decr. 1901

Sanitary
HS
11

En 7 n.

12/20

12/7/02

20

Office of the President.

Sanitary Board.

Kolar Gold Fields.

Dated 4th July, 1902.

From.

F. E. C. Carr Esq.

President

Sanitary Board.

Kolar Gold Fields.

To.

R. Ananthasami Rao Esq.

Offg. Secretary to the

Govt of Mysore

Rev: & Genl. Deptts.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith Copy of Resolution No. 15 passed in the monthly meeting of the Sanitary Board Kolar Gold Fields held on 19th June 1902 together with a ^{printed} Copy of Government of India Letter No. 1771-81 dated 16th Decr 01 and to request that you will be so good as to cause the supply to the Sanitary Board of 250 spare Copies of the said Letter for distribution amongst the Superintendents of the Mines ^{the} and general circulation over the Fields.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most obedient servant.

F. E. C. Carr

President.

Sanitary Board

K. G. F.

~~At.~~

Proceedings of the Sanitary Board ~~Bolar Gold~~
 Fields passed at the monthly meeting held
 on Thursday the 19th June 1902.

Resolution No 15

Read Government of India
 Letter No 1771-81 dated 16th December 1901 with
 reference to the destruction of Mosquitoes.

Resolved that Government be
 asked for 250 spare copies, also that the
 Executive Engineer's attention be called
 to the remarks in this connection by the
 Chief Medical Officer concerning the
 borrow pits by the sides of the main Road.

+ + + + +

(Signed) F. E. C. Carr
 President.

"Copy"
 J. C. Carr
 President.

22

1/1

DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.

*Letter No. 1771-S1, dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1901, from W. S. Marris, Esq.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Medical),
to Local Governments and Administrations.*

I am directed to forward ... copies of a letter, dated the 2nd October 1901 (and enclosures), addressed by Major R. Ross, Indian Medical Service (retired), to the Under Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the organization by private enterprise of agencies for the destruction of mosquitoes in India, and to request that (with the permission of ^{the Governor in Council} H. H. the Lt. Govr. (and C. C.) the papers may be circulated to Medical Officers serving in

2.—I am to say that the Government of India would be glad to learn of the prosecution of organized effort on the lines indicated. In their opinion it is highly desirable that a knowledge of the now accepted fact that measures such as those described by Major Ross to a great extent ensure immunity from malarial fevers should be widely disseminated among the population. The Government of India, however, recognize that the sphere of operations must be restricted by practical considerations. The success of the suggested measures will depend largely on the qualities of the persons selected to carry them out. The practical conduct of the operations should be in the hands of persons who, not only have some knowledge of the theory on which they are based, but also bring to the experiment a due measure of enthusiasm and tact. The Government of India apprehend that while these qualifications can at first be looked for only in Commissioned Medical Officers, such officers may be unable to spare the time personally to supervise the work. Each Medical Officer, however, might, it is thought, act as a centre of instruction to his own subordinates and to Municipal officials; and in particular cases it may be found possible to spare Medical Subordinates for the special duty. But it is evident that a beginning must be made gradually, and the Government of India consider that to secure systematic and thorough operations in a few selected places would be better than to attempt to deal with areas too extended. Definite success in a few selected places would, it is hoped, bring home to the people the ease with which they can secure comparative immunity from malarial fevers, whereas the non-success of partial and discontinuous efforts would bring the remedy into disrepute.

3. With these remarks the Government of India leave it to the discretion of ^{His Excellency in Council} H. H. the Lt. Governor and Chief Commissioner to decide to what extent and in what areas action should be taken; but they would be glad to learn of any success attained by measures of the kind which Major Ross advocates.

(16)

*Letter dated Liverpool, the 2nd October 1901, to the Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office, Whitehall, S. W., from Major Ronald Ross, F.R.C.S., D.Ph., F.R.S., I.M.S.,
(retired), Lecturer in Tropical Medicine, University College, Liverpool.*

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the India Office, a copy of a letter on "Mosquito Brigades for India" addressed by me to the principal public journals in India. The letter recommends the appointment of Mosquito Brigades in towns by private enterprise.

I am sure that the Government of India will approve of the proposal and will assist such medical men as attempt to carry it out.

Where funds cannot be obtained by private enterprise in India, I will endeavour to supply money from an account at my disposal, given to me for the purpose by private persons.

MOSQUITO BRIGADES FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of the ...

The great interest taken in the subject of malaria and mosquitoes by medical men and other persons in India suggests the hope that the time has now arrived when some general measures can be commenced to limit the propagation of mosquitoes in Indian Cantonments, towns and plantations.

The operations now being conducted in West Africa by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, cordially assisted by the Government of the various colonies on the coast, demonstrate not only the advantage of such measures but the best means of executing them.

In order materially to diminish the number of mosquitoes in any town or cantonment it is necessary only to organise a Mosquito Brigade in the following manner. The local Health Officer, or District Medical Officer, or other person interested in the subject, should at once engage the services of an intelligent headman and a sufficient staff of workmen who will constitute the brigade. These should be first instructed how to find the larvae of mosquitoes in vessels of water in the vicinity of houses, in pools of stagnant water on the ground, in garden, cisterns, drains, and so on. Native agents carefully selected, will be found quite capable of learning the work.

The brigade should now be at once employed in getting rid of all the collections of stagnant water in which mosquitoes breed within the area of operations. Empty tins and bottles, broken flower-pots, and unconsidered vessels of the kind, in most of which mosquitoes multiply during the rains, should be carefully collected from the compounds and back-yards of houses and dumped in an assigned spot. Tubs or vessels of water which cannot be dispensed with by occupants of houses should be periodically emptied or treated with kerosine oil once a week will suffice. Cisterns and wells which are in use and are found to contain larvæ should be treated with oil; others should, if possible, be closed or filled up. Shallow rain-water pools and slushy areas in which larvæ occur can generally be easily obliterated by means of a "scratch drain" and a few basket-loads of gravel; deeper pools, by rubbish collected from houses and covered with earth. If pools occur in the course of drains or gutters, the attention of the local Municipality should be called to the fact. The oil-can and especially the broom are most useful until more permanent work can be done. Small drying streams, which are often prolific sources of mosquitoes at the end of the rains, can be periodically cleared by a gang of coolies with brooms, especially after the last showers of the season; but for more permanent effects, hollows in rocks should be filled with concrete and rubble. The guiding principle is contained in three words, "no stagnant water."

Experience in Africa shows that these operations are not nearly so formidable as may at first sight appear. It is astonishing how much can be done even by a few men, when they are steadily employed. Thus it has been found in Sierra Leone that six men can clear fifty houses and remove ten cart-loads of broken bottles and empty tins daily.

As to ways and means; beyond the salaries of the men the cost is little, a few spades, brooms, pickaxes, and kegs of crude petroleum sufficing - at least under ordinary circumstances. The local Municipality and Public Works Department will generally give much assistance in the way of carts, implements and even labour. In my opinion, however, it is best not to wait for or depend solely upon Government aid, but at once to raise a local public subscription for the costs of the local brigade. In Africa the response has been so immediate and so generous that there is no doubt a Health Officer will be able to raise similar funds almost everywhere where Europeans reside. Even Rs. 50 a month will suffice to maintain a gang of five or six men, who will do much for any ordinary Indian Cantonment. It is emphatically my opinion that the campaign against mosquitoes in towns can best be commenced by private enterprise. At Lagos for instance, the merchants subscribed £ 150 a year at my first request; for Cape Coast Castle, a single gentleman has given £ 400 a year; while for Sierra Leone £ 2,000 was put down immediately by another philanthropist.

~~A warning must be recorded against continuing operations over too large an area. It is best to begin in the immediate vicinity of the houses of Europeans and other subscribers. Experience shows that in the large majority of cases, where mosquitoes abound in a house, they are being bred close at hand. But in this matter, as well as in the question of the number of men to be employed, the Superintendent of the operations must be guided by local conditions, and, needless to say, nearly all medical men are now well enough acquainted with the subject to form his own plans. A beginning once made, the work will shape itself as it proceeds; and it will generally be found that as soon as the neighbouring breeding-places are carefully removed the winged insects will vanish as if by magic.~~

In order to prevent theft or imposition it is advisable to give a distinctive badge to every man employed.

No special legislation is required; and experience proves that the occupants of even the poorest houses willingly second the efforts made to rid them of these troublesome and dangerous pests.

In Military Cantonments, the Officer Commanding can generally be induced to give the assistance of fatigue parties of men.

Planters, who suffer so frequently from malaria both in purse and person, should at once request their Medical Officers to commence the operations required.

Seeing that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria, yellow fever, and elephantiasis, and are a source of great annoyance to all, there can be little doubt that before many years have passed pretty general efforts will be made to get rid of them in the principal centres of civilization in the tropics. It seems to me that the sooner these efforts are commenced the better.

In conclusion I should like to add that if any medical man who is desirous of employing a mosquito brigade in the town where he is stationed, but who finds after proper efforts that he cannot raise the necessary money, will represent the facts of the case to me, I shall probably be able to supply him with certain funds out of those placed at my disposal for this purpose by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and by several private persons.

University College,
Liverpool

Believe me, &c.,
Sd. RONALD ROSS, F. R. C. S., D. Ph., F. R. S.,
MAJOR, I. M. S., (retired).

Forwarded to the Vice President Sambour Board
Colonial Field for information and for giving wide publicity
on the subject of the organization by private enterprise of agencies for
the destruction of mosquitoes

H. Dasappa
for President

17/11/11
Circular to the 6-10 Representatives
Members San Board
Copy to Sec. Murray Board
for information
of committee
2/12/11
2/12/11
556

249

1902

102

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

To,

The President-
Mun. Commn
Bangalore City

Dated ^{12th} July 1902

No 247
His 40

His letter No 370 dated
the 12th June, 1902,
requesting to be sup-
plied with 2 copies
of the book on "Mosquito
Brigades and how to
organize them", when
copies of the same are
recd in this Office.

With refce to the above,
has the honor to state
that no copies of the
book referred to will
be received in this
Office, and that ~~he~~
~~he may himself buy~~
~~the requisite no. of~~
Copies ~~the~~
the

Sanitary
45 of 61
12 ✓

the same may be
had from Messrs
Spink & Co, Calcutta,
as mentioned in Govt-
Proc no 18832-9
ms 2736

of 24-5-02.

By order
Jy 27/02
For Officer
Jy 27/02

(13)

2

Dated 19 July 1902

No 1069
G.L. 2-1902

Has the honour to
request that he will
be so good as to have
and supplied to this Office,
500 Copies printed of
the Govt. of India letter
No 1771-81 dated the
16th Decr, 1901, on the
subject of the organization
of agencies for the destruction
of mosquitoes in India,
Copy of which was for-
warded with this Office
docket No 13037 dated
the 6th Jan^y, 1902.

By order

John
Offg Recy
16/7/02

Sanitary
45 of 11
13

Yvonne

Section Surgery
File No. 45 of 17 | 27
14

No. 4425

The Resident's Office.

Bangalore 13 August 1902.

Copy of the foregoing letter is forwarded
to the Dewan of Mysore, for the information
of the Medical Officers in Mysore in continuation
of this office letter, No. 2417 dated 30 April 1902.

L Russell

First Assistant Resident
B.S.

Recd
14/8/02

5571

20.8.02.

W.C.

20.11.02

98

1959 dated 228
22-8-57

No. R. and L.-689, dated London, the 15th May 1902.

From—A. N. WOLLASTON, Esq., Registrar and Superintendent of Records,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

A copy of a new edition of Dr. Ronald Ross's Memoir on Malarial Fever, published by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has been forwarded to your address by book post.

The work is published at half a crown. Should any further copies be required, they can, no doubt, be obtained through the ordinary trade channels.

24

1902

15

Print in extenso

Recd: - Letter No R. and S. - 689,
 dated London, the 15th May,
 1902, from the Registrar
 Supt^t of Records, to the Secy:
 to the Govt of India, Home
 Dept^t, a copy of which
 was recd. with endorse-
 -ment No 4425 dated the
 13th August, 1902, from
 the F. A. to the Resident
 in Mysore.

Sanitary
 45 of 104
 15

Order thereon No 3156-66/3/9/02
 Min 516

Communicated to the
 Senior Surgeon and
 Sanitary Commrs with
 the Govt of Mysore, and
 Presidents of Dist^t Boards
 and Municipalities
 in Mysore.

Print
 28/8
 Secy
 140

To, ^{Min} 25/8/02
 The Senior Surgeon
 Presidents of Dist^t Boards
 and Municipalities
 in Mysore.

23/8/02

30

To, 1902
38 Supr's
 The Inspector General
 of Education in Mysore

Dated 25 October 1902

No. 1291.
Oct 2 - 1902

Sambari
 File No. AS 16
 Serial No. 16

In forwarding herewith
 a printed copy of letter
 dated the 2nd October,
 1901, from Major A. Ross,
 Indian Medical Service
 (retired) on the subject
 of Mosquito Brigades
 for India, has the honour
 to request that the Inspector
 General will be so ^{good} kind
 as to have that letter
 translated into
 Kannada by the
 Translator of the Govt
Deptt and the
 translation sent to
 this Office for getting
 it printed. By order

23/10/1902
23/10
23/10

31

16a

DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.

*Letter No. 1771-81, dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1901, from W. S. Marris, Esq.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Medical),
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Letter dated Liverpool, the 2nd October 1901, to the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, Whitehall, S. W., from Major Ronald Ross, F.R.C.S., D.Ph., F.R.S., L.M.S., (retired), Lecturer in Tropical Medicine, University College, Liverpool.

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A warning must be recorded against commencing operations over too large an area. It is best to begin in the immediate vicinity of the houses of Europeans and other subscribers. Experience shows that in the large majority of cases, where mosquitoes abound in a house, they are being bred close at hand. But in this matter, as well as in the question of the number of men to be employed, the superintendent of the operations must be guided by local conditions, and, needless to say, nearly all medical men are now well enough acquainted with the subject to form his own plans. A beginning once made, the work will shape itself as it proceeds; and it will generally be found that as soon as the neighbouring breeding-places are carefully removed the winged insects will vanish as if by magic.

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In Military Cantonments, the Officer Commanding can generally be induced to give the assistance of fatigue parties of men.

35

167

3

Planters, who suffer so frequently from malaria both in purse and person, should at once request their Medical Officers to commence the operations required.

Seeing that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria, yellow fever, and elephantiasis, and are a source of great annoyance to all, there can be little doubt that before many years have passed pretty general efforts will be made to get rid of them in the principal centres of civilization in the tropics. It seems to me that the sooner these efforts are commenced the better.

In conclusion I should like to add that if any medical man who is desirous of employing a mosquito brigade in the town where he is stationed, but who finds after proper efforts that he cannot raise the necessary money, will represent the facts of the case to me, I shall probably be able to supply him with certain funds out of those placed at my disposal for this purpose by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and by several private persons.

University College, }
Liverpool. }

Believe me, etc.,
(Sd.) RONALD ROSS, F.R.C.S., D.Ph., F.R.S.,
MAJOR, I.M.S., (retired).

34

To, 12 Drafts - 1902

17 ~~18~~
The President
Sanitary Board
Kolar Gold Fields

Dated 25th October 1902

No 6252
G.S. 2-1902

His letter No 12 dated
the 1st July, 1902.

As requested in the
above, has the honour
to forward herewith
250 printed Copies
of the Government of India
letter No 1771-81 dated
the 16th Decr, 1901, regarding
the destruction of Mosquitoes
and to enquire with
reference to his letter No 595
dated the 25th April,
1902, whether the translation
of Kamada
therein asked for. of
Major Ross's letter on the
~~same~~ subject of Mosquito
Brigades

Sanitary
No 450: D1
47

S. No 12

S. No 5
u

Brigades ~~are~~^{is} required
now that Major R. Ross, I. R. S. ~~has~~
has published a book
entitled "Mosquito Brigades
and how to organize them"
as communicated.
in Govt. Prop: No. ¹⁸⁵³²⁻
Mis 2736
dated the 24th May/02. ~~W~~

+ S. 207

By order

~~W~~ 23/10/02

2 Drafts

For Secy

J. H.

23/10/02

Given to the Asst Secy

96

To,

The Dy Commr
Mysore Dist

Dated 15th October/02

No. 6293
G.D. 2-1902

Sanitary
458 + 11
18

S. No 11

Has the honour to
~~be~~ forward herewith
20 printed Copies of the
Govt of India letter
No 1721-81 dated the
16th December, 1901,
as regarding the
destruction of mosquitoes,
as requested in his
letter No 1017 dated the
21st May, 1902.

By order

2 Drafts 23/10/02

For Secy

M

23/10/02

Forward to the Dy

37 This 1496. 4823. L 21

Transferred to the
C/L Branch from which
the order quoted was issued.

(General Serial No. 39.)

1902

From F. E. Esquire
President
San. Board
K. G. F.
To H. V. Nunjundiah Esquire
Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore
Dated 1st Nov. 02

Despatched 3/11/02

Received

General No. 198 } 1902
No.

Enclosures Number.

Has the honor to
acknowledge receipt of
250 printed copies of the
Government of India
letter No 1771-81 dated 16th
December 1901 forwarded
with his No 6262 dated
24th October 1902.

R. B. Turner

for President
San. Board
K. G. F.

L 2
6. 11. 02
J. 2

Liba
May be filed

17/1/03

14/1/02
29/8/02

Sanitary
45 8. 01.
19

38

Mis-1486
5233.

Edn 78]

1902-1903.

From

20

H. J. BHABHA, Esq, M.A.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE.

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esq. M.A.,
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore,
General & Revenue Deptts.,
Bangalore.

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No. 4146
No. 136

2 Enclosures

Sanitary
No. 45 of 1.
20

With reference to his
docket No. 6291 dated the
4.7.2-1902
25th October 1902, has the
honour to forward here-
with the Kannada Trans-
lation of the letter re-
ceived with the above.
The original letter in
English is also herewith
returned.

H. J. Bhabha

Inspector General.

G
12.11.02

శ్రీ సోల్కే గల్లన్న నా శమాడువదు.

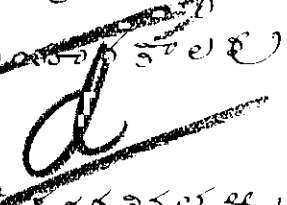
వి

ఇండియా పరకారద. అంతరీక్షిటిరిగల్గూద దబల్యం. ఎన్. మా
 త్రిక్ష ~~వి~~ ఎన్. రవరు ఫీలం డి పాటడమెం ట్రా మేడికల్ - ఎందరో
 గుల్గూడిన ఆదర్శకద ప్రేక్ష ఇలా జేయ - కుంబంధవాని 1901 గేయ
 వక్షణిక డిజేంబర్ 16 నేయ కేదియంజి కల్కత్తానింద, పుల్కలెలు
 పరకారకనల్గనూ పుల్కలెలు పరకారకనల్గనూ (Administrations)
 బరేనిద 1771-81 గేయ సంజ్యేయ లోబన.

ఇండి ఇండియా రాష్ట్రద ప్రేక్ష ఇలా జేయల్లదు. పున
 త్రిదివారదింద నివృత్తహాగిరువ వేజిర్. ఆర్. కాన్టీ ఎంబవలు, గుం
 దూదేశదల్లి సోల్కే గల్లన్న నా శమాడుకువదక్కిని ప్రజేనల్
 ప్రయత్నదిందలో కర్మ కలకు నారకన్న ఏపాడమెం డికువ విషయ
 దల్లి, 1901 గేయ వక్షణిక త్రికోటలెబర్ రింగల్ 2 నేయ కేదియంజి
 గుందూదేశదక్కిలెబ్ నేత్రీటిరియవరినే బరేద లోబనద (మక్కు
 త్రిదరల్లి కల్లెరికరిసిరువ లోబనగల్) ప్రతికల్గన్న కల్లడిసి
 క్కొడ బేరేకేందూ (మం.త్రాలొంజనాను బా సిద్ధికాద నవర్షకరూ
 త్రి.తేక్షేనే టాగవర్షవలు; బోల్ఫ్ కమోడనకుగలు
 ఇవరుగల్ అనుమరియన్న వడేదు) క్కప్రతికల్గన్న ఆయా నరకాన
 ద ప్రేక్ష ఇలా జేయ త్రిదివారగల్గి ప్రజారకడికువంకే కేలెకొ
 కల్గ బేరేకేందూ, ఆర్. క్కనానిచ్చేనే.

2. మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే ^{డిసిద} 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద
~~మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద~~
~~మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద~~
 కుమాదలకుల్గవరాగి ద్దా రేంబ అంతవల్ల ప్రకరడికు బేరేకాగిదే. మేలే
 బర్ కాన్టీ వరు వివరిసిరువం ద్ద ఏపాడమెం గల్గ, మలేరియా ఎంబ
 విష ~~జ్జరకల్గం~~ అపాయము బుల్గ ముట్టనే ~~కానదం~~
 గుంరక్కి నోమాడుత్తవే ఎంబవే మోదలాద ~~మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద~~
 గల్గ కల్గవల్గకేయన్న జనగల్గల్లెల్లా ప్రజారమాడువదు కమనే
 అబ్బమక ~~మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద~~ అబ్బప్రియం వడుక్కో
 ఆదకు లుదవక్కి గునునూవాని కార్పన్న ప్రేకోల్గ బేలెగూవదంబం
 శవన్న తివరు బుక్కికొల్గూత్తరే. క్కకాయ ~~మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద~~
~~మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద~~ ఇదరల్లి గేయల్ల రాదవ కేలెక్కుబా
 తాదిగల్గెను సారవానియత్తదే. ఆదుదరింద ~~మేలే నూ బేసిద మేలేనే 1901 కు వాద ప్రయత్నగల్గ వడిద~~ క్కవిషేలు

నగర ~~అభివృద్ధి~~ కృష్ణా నది కడమే మాడులు ~~కలె~~ వరకల్లి ని ని
 మాన్యవాద కలెవు వసించి దునల్లన్న మాడులు పరిపాలన కలెవు
 పెదగి బందిరువ దేందు కలెరుత్తనే.



దేశ ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధి వత్తిమశిరదల్లి, అభివృద్ధి వనశిరదల్లి
 ఆయా వనశిరదల్లి మనం మాన్యవాద న దాయక మూలక ~~మూలక~~
 అవశిష్టాల్ నన్నాల్ ఆపి పూజి కోపి దిద్ద - ఎందరి లక్ష్యనేతర
 కౌ ష్టదన ల్ల సంబంధవాద అవశిష్టాల్ ఏదాకాల్ - ~~ఎంబ~~ సంపదన
 రు నడిచుత్తిరువ కలెనవల్లగ్గ సోడిదో అవునల్లందు ~~దాని~~ వత్తి
 యోజననల్ల మాత్రవే అల్లవో అవునల్లగ్గ కమవశిరదల్లి గడిన
 బదువాద ప్రమేమా కలెడ పెద కడన మాన్యవాద వత్తి వాసుత్తనే.

యా వనాదకం బిందు లుచినల్లగల దందినల్లగల సోన్య
 నల్లగ్గ ఇకలెక వాని గాన మాడ్ బోకాదో ముందో ఇవనిరువ మేనల
 బిందు మనక ఇనాకక శ్చుకువన్న ఏవడిన సోన్యతో సాకానిరుత్తనే. ఇవ
 కల్లి అల్లన శ్చుల్లెయోసోన్యకానియాగల దిష్టికొప్పే పేడినల్
 ఆధిపతి కింబ వేదాకానియాగల అద్దవా శ్చుచి జారదల్లి ఆనక
 యుల్ల మత్తే యోసో ఆకల కలెడలో నాకాదమ్మమంది కలెననా
 రన్నా అవర మేలుచి జారణోనా బుద్ధివంశనాద బిచ్చి సోన్య
 గారనన్నా నేమిసి కలెండు బిందు శ్చుకువన్న ఏవడిన బోమ
 బల్లక, మనెగల్ల వత్తిగల్లగ్గ గెరుకుంబరువ కలెట్టుగల్ల, ~~మే~~ మేల
 గెరుకుంబరువ కలెల్ల బోగల్ల, కలెబగల్ల, కలెట్టుగల్ల, బోగ్గలు
 గల్ల ఇవే మోనలాదపుగల్లగ్గ రువ ~~మోన్య~~ మోన్యమచినల్లగ్గ కండు
 కుడియివ ఏదానవన్న శ్చుకువరనో కలెని కలెడ బోమ. అవన్న
 నోడి ఆరిసి కలెండు శ్చునేకద కలెన గారణే ఇవన్న కలెను కలెల్ల
 బల్లరెండు సోన్య గుత్తనే.

ఇవాద కలెడలో, ఆవుకుదవరన్న, కలెన గడికువద వత్తి గి గుట్టి
 వాడిరువ ప్రదేశదమ్మి గ్గ సోన్యమచినల్ల లత్తుత్తనే ఆసరేయోని
 కలెల్ల బోగల్ల గుంబరువ నిరన్నేల్ల నాన నాకువ కలె పుట్టి ఇదబోమ
 మల్లిగాలదల్లి సోన్యగల్ల లత్తుత్తనే అవకాశకలెండు బరియ నవరక
 డబ్బిగల్ల, బెనోగల్ల, బడేడు బ్రాద దూవిన కుండగల్ల ఇవే మోనలాద
 కలెనల్ల బారద వత్తిగల్లగ్గ మనెగల్ల గుత్తులుగల్లందలూ వరాకనల్లంద
 లూ ఏ శ్చురికేయింద కేగేడు అవునల్లగ్గగ్గ బిందు కడే శ్చురకవా
 కుడ్డికాక బోమ. మనేయి జనరికి అవశ్యకవా బోకాద కలెట్టుగల్ల
 యూ ఇరకపాత్రిగల్ల యూ ^{సదా} కుంబిట్టురువ గెరగ్గ ఆగాగ్గే శూరనో

[illegible]

శుభామునకును నీర్మలా ఎందరి, కలనశారత నంబులకన్న
అదర్శా మేలే వీర్యవారకర్తలు బసవ వ్యవహారయే బాధి
ఎరడుమూరు ఎలే నుద్ధతనలు, పోలెలునుద్ధతనలు, బీరశరణుల,
ఎరడుమూర డబ్బి వేట్రాణయం ఎంబ మేల్లెనకు కల్గి యే- ఇట్లు
ద్దరి సొంబు - కడయకల్గే సొమాన్య నునభ్యేనల్లలు దాదా
ఇట్లు సొమ్మే గుత్తుదే. ~~ఇదంతయు నీర్మలా~~
మరమ్మతో ఇలా జాయవరూ ప్రాయశః శుండినల్లగా నలకరతో
నల్లగా కలను వేల్చే మాంయవరగా ను నుదాని కలూటలు నకా
యంబుడు క్కాదే. ఆదరూ నరకారదవర శుభాయవర్తే అవలం
బుని అదర్శే ఎదురునోడుత్తు కుల్లెరెరకే శుద్ధి కరల్లలు
కూడలే ఆండా నాకి గుండు నుద్ధి కర్తవ్యమే వేదాదిని కలూట్లు
వదు అశుభమవేందు ౧౧ నే కానుత్తుదే. ఆప్రికాదల్ల గును
శిరస్థి వానియూ గులు ధానాళి వానియూ ఆండా బండుదన్న
నోడిదరే యోదోపి బండద ఇనదు బాదు మాడువ భాగనల్లల్లె
అల్లలు అరూన్దాదికారనలు బీరకాదమ్మ కులవరూ. ఆండా ఎత్తు
బతు నెంబ శరవనీయంబుగదే. రెంగల్లనే వండు పోయి వీర్యమొడి
అదానుమంది కలూ నశారతన్న గేమకమాది కలూండిదదూ సొంబు;
ఇవయ ఇండియూ నేతద దండునల్లకువ నుద్ధనల్ల ఎమోటావే
దు మాడబుదు. పట్టు రంగల్ల నోల్లెనల్ల గుమాల్ల మాడువ
కలకువల్ల నుత్తు బీర ప్రయత్న దిందలే మోదలమోదినోడు వీరే
క్రమవేందు ౧౧ నే శుద్ధిరవాగిదే. అదర్శ నరకరవేనందర, లోనానీ
ఎంబల్ల గును కలూ మాడనయే అల్లయ వరకరలు వరకల్ల గొల్లె
కూకువదాని ఆండా నాకిదరు; కలూట్ల కలూట్ల కలూట్ల గాని గుబ్బి
గుబ్బి నోడ్దుమగుళ్లు వరకల్ల 400 పౌనలల్ల మాడువక్కు; ;
గొలయోడిగాని గుబ్బి కుమిగిడుగు గుందీ కల 2000 పౌనలల్ల
న్న కలూట్లు గుబ్బుగు.

ఆదరూ అరివిస్తారవాక ప్రవేశకల్ల గుంకేతడవీ కలకువ
ఆరంబు నువదరల్ల అహయపుంబుంబు ను ఇల్ల ఎత్తే రి నబీరెగదే.
వీరనలు మోదలు యూదోపి ~~మోద~~ ఇనర మత్తు ఇరర ఆండాదా
రర మనేనల్ల నేరే త్రారీయై కలకువల్ల మోడగువదే అశుభ్ర
మవాగి కానుత్తుదే. గుండు మనీయల్ల నోల్లెనల్ల అరియూని
ద్దరి అపు ప్రాయశః ఎల్లొడి నువదరల్లయే లక్ష్మీ క్రియాశుక్త
శీయంబుదు అనుభవబద్ధవాగదే. ఆదరూ శుభజేయదల్ల
యూ' ఎట్టు మది బీరన్న కలకువల్ల ఇట్లు కలూట్ల బీరేంబ విద
యదల్లయూ అల్లల్ల కలకువ మేలు విరారతో శీనదు కలూట్ల వనగే

ఆయా సందర్భములను సూచించుచు వ్రాసినది మాదిరిగా వ్రాయవలెను. అయితః
 ఈన ప్రభుత్వ రేఖలు ఈ విధానమునకు తక్కువ ట్రేస్ నీ విధానమునకు
 బోధించుచు వ్రాసినదిగలదు. కానీ మాదిరిగా వ్రాయవలెను. ఇది
 దీని తక్కువ ఆవశ్యకతలను ఇట్లు. యావదమునకు రేఖలను ఆరంభించి
 బోధించు; ఆరంభించుచు సూచించు; దేయించు; దేయించు. అనంతరము
 ప్రభుత్వ బంధు బంధుత్వము; సూచించుచు వ్రాసినదిగలదు. అట్లు
 వ్రాసినదిగలదు. మాత్రమునకు సూచించుచు వ్రాసినదిగలదు. అట్లు
 యీ ఈ రేఖలను వ్రాయవలెను. (వ్రాయవలెను) మంత్ర శక్తియందలించు
 ఎందుకే మాయవాది ప్రాణమున్నది.

ఈవిధమున రేఖలు మోలను నడియందు నీయది రేఖలను
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DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.

Letter No. 1771-81, dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1901, from W. S. Marris, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Medical), to Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to forward.....copies of a letter, dated the 2nd October 1901 (and enclosures), addressed by Major R. Ross, Indian Medical Service (retired), to the Under Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the organization by private enterprise of agencies for the destruction of mosquitoes in India, and to request that (with the permission of ^{the Governor in Council} H. H. the Lt. Govr. (and C.C.) the papers may be circulated to Medical Officers serving in

2. I am to say that the Government of India would be glad to learn of the prosecution of organized effort on the lines indicated. In their opinion it is highly desirable that a knowledge of the now accepted fact that measures such as those described by Major Ross to a great extent ensure immunity from malarial fevers should be widely disseminated among the population. The Government of India, however, recognize that the sphere of operations must be restricted by practical considerations. The success of the suggested measures will depend largely on the qualities of the persons selected to carry them out. The practical conduct of the operations should be in the hands of persons who, not only have some knowledge of the theory on which they are based, but also bring to the experiment a due measure of enthusiasm and tact. The Government of India apprehend that while these qualifications can at first be looked for only in Commissioned Medical Officers, such officers may be unable to spare the time personally to supervise the work. Each Medical Officer, however, might, it is thought, act as a centre of instruction to his own subordinates and to Municipal officials; and in particular cases it may be found possible to spare Medical Subordinates for the special duty. But it is evident that a beginning must be made gradually, and the Government of India consider that to secure systematic and thorough operations in a few selected places would be better than to attempt to deal with areas too extended. Definite success in a few selected places would, it is hoped, bring home to the people the ease with which they can secure comparative immunity from malarial fevers, whereas the non-success of partial and discontinuous efforts would bring the remedy into disrepute.

3. With these remarks the Government of India leave it to the discretion of ^{His Excellency in Council} H. H. the Lt. Governor and Chief Commissioner to decide to what extent and in what areas action should be taken; but they would be glad to learn of any success attained by measures of the kind which Major Ross advocates.

Letter dated Liverpool, the 2nd October 1901, to the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, Whitehall, S. W., from Major Ronald Ross, F.R.C.S., D.Ph., F.R.S., I.M.S., (retired), Lecturer in Tropical Medicine, University College, Liverpool.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the India Office, a copy of a letter on "Mosquito Brigades for India" addressed by me to the principal public journals in India. The letter recommends the appointment of Mosquito Brigades in towns by private enterprise.

I am sure that the Government of India will approve of the proposal and will assist such medical men as attempt to carry it out.

Where funds cannot be obtained by private enterprise in India, I will endeavour to supply money from an account at my disposal, given to me for the purpose by private persons.

MOSQUITO BRIGADES FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of the.....

The great interest taken in the subject of malaria and mosquitoes by medical men and other persons in India suggests the hope that the time has now arrived when some general measures can be commenced to limit the propagation of mosquitoes in Indian Cantonments, towns and plantations.

The operations now being conducted in West Africa by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, cordially assisted by the Government of the various colonies on the coast, demonstrate not only the advantage of such measures but the best means of executing them.

In order materially to diminish the number of mosquitoes in any town or cantonment it is necessary only to organise a Mosquito Brigade in the following manner. The local Health Officer, or District Medical Officer, or other person interested in the subject, should at once engage the services of an intelligent headman and a sufficient staff of workmen, who will constitute the brigade. These should be first instructed how to find the larvæ of mosquitoes in vessels of water in the vicinity of houses, in pools of stagnant water on the ground, in garden, cisterns, drains, and so on. Native agents carefully selected, will be found quite capable of learning the work.

The brigade should now be at once employed in getting rid of all the collections of stagnant water in which mosquitoes breed within the area of operations. Empty tins and bottles, broken flower-pots, and unconsidered vessels of the kind, in most of which mosquitoes multiply during the rains, should be carefully collected from the compounds and back-yards of houses and dumped in an assigned spot. Tubs or vessels of water which cannot be dispensed with by occupants of houses should be periodically emptied or treated with kerosine oil once a week will suffice. Cisterns and wells which are in use and are found to contain larvæ should be treated with oil; others should, if possible, be closed or filled up. Shallow rain-water pools and slushy areas in which larvæ occur can generally be easily obliterated by means of a "scratch drain" and a few basket-loads of gravel; deeper pools, by rubbish collected from houses and covered with earth. If pools occur in the course of drains or gutters, the attention of the local Municipality should be called to the fact. The oil-can and especially the broom are most useful until more permanent work can be done. Small drying streams, which are often prolific sources of mosquitoes at the end of the rains, can be periodically cleared by a gang of coolies with brooms, especially after the last showers of the season; but for more permanent effects, hollows in rocks should be filled with concrete and rubble. The guiding principle is contained in three words, "no stagnant water."

Experience in Africa shows that these operations are not nearly so formidable as may at first sight appear. It is astonishing how much can be done even by a few men, when they are steadily employed. Thus it has been found in Sierra Leone that six men can clear fifty houses and remove ten cart-loads of broken bottles and empty tins daily.

As to ways and means; beyond the salaries of the men the cost is little, a few spades, brooms, pickaxes, and kegs of crude petroleum sufficing—at least under ordinary circumstances. The local Municipality and Public Works Department will generally give much assistance in the way of carts, implements and even labour. In my opinion, however, it is best not to wait for or depend solely upon Government aid, but at once to raise a local public subscription for the costs of the local brigade. In Africa the response has been so immediate and so generous that there is no doubt a Health Officer will be able to raise similar funds almost everywhere where Europeans reside. Even Rs. 50 a month will suffice to maintain a gang of five or six men, who will do much for any ordinary Indian Cantonment. It is emphatically my opinion that the campaign against mosquitoes in towns can best be commenced by private enterprise. At Lagos for instance, the merchants subscribed £ 150 a year at my first request; for Cape Coast Castle, a single gentleman has given £ 400 a year; while for Sierra Leone £ 2,000 was put down immediately by another philanthropist.

A warning must be recorded against commencing operations over too large an area. It is best to begin in the immediate vicinity of the houses of Europeans and other subscribers. Experience shows that in the large majority of cases, where mosquitoes abound in a house, they are being bred close at hand. But in this matter, as well as in the question of the number of men to be employed, the Superintendent of the operations must be guided by local conditions, and, needless to say, nearly all medical men are now well enough acquainted with the subject to form his own plans. A beginning once made, the work will shape itself as it proceeds; and it will generally be found that as soon as the neighbouring breeding-places are carefully removed the winged insects will vanish as if by magic.

In order to prevent theft or imposition it is advisable to give a distinctive badge to every man employed.

No special legislation is required; and experience proves that the occupants of even the poorest houses willingly second the efforts made to rid them of these troublesome and dangerous pests.

In Military Cantonments, the Officer Commanding can generally be induced to give the assistance of fatigue parties of men.

Planters, who suffer so frequently from malaria both in purse and person, should at once request their Medical Officers to commence the operations required.

Seeing that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria, yellow fever, and elephantiasis, and are a source of great annoyance to all, there can be little doubt that before many years have passed pretty general efforts will be made to get rid of them in the principal centres of civilization in the tropics. It seems to me that the sooner these efforts are commenced the better.

In conclusion I should like to add that if any medical man who is desirous of employing a mosquito brigade in the town where he is stationed, but who finds after proper efforts that he cannot raise the necessary money, will represent the facts of the case to me, I shall probably be able to supply him with certain funds out of those placed at my disposal for this purpose by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and by several private persons.

University College, }
Liverpool, }

Believe me, &c.,
Sd. RONALD ROSS, F. R. C. S., D. Ph., F. R. S.,
Major, I. M. S., (retired).

Sl. 47 1902 (2)

The Superintendent
of the Government Press

Dated 24th November/02

No. 8883
Mis. 1261

Sanitary
45001
L.P.

Has the honour to
forward herewith
Kannada translation
of ^{the} Government of India's
letter No 1771-81 dated
the 16th December, 1901,
on the subject of the
destruction of mosquitoes
and to request ~~that~~ ^{that}
the ~~same~~ Suptt will
be so good as to have
the same set in type
and 2 Copies of the
final proof thereof
sent to this Office
at an early date
for approval, when
orders will be given
to have ^{the required} ~~a certain~~
number

number of Copies
~~to be~~ struck off JH

By order

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18/11/02
For Secy

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To: 291

Sanitary
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MYSORE GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS,
Bangalore 12th January 1903.

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MEMO.

The undersigned begs to forward *two* copies of Proof

Report on Destruction of Mosquitoes pp 1-4

1-17

Herewith originals, with a request that the same may be checked and
sent at an early date, with "Print" order noted thereon as ordered by
in Proceedings No. 3463-76—Cir. 42, dated 25th May 1892.

To The Secretary to Govt.,

Gen. & Rev. Secy
Bangalore.

By Order,

James T. Reid
Head Proof Reader.

ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಂಡರ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳಾದ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಎನ್. ಮರ್ರಿಸ್, ಎಸ್ಪೆಷಿಯರವರು ಹೋಂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಳನಾಡಿನ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವೈದ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ - ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ 1901ನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 16ನೆಯ ತೇದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ ವಿನಿಂದ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೂ (Administrations) ಬರೆಸಿದ 1771-81ನೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಲೇಖನ.



ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ರೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವೈದ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಈಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿರುವ ಮೇಜರ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಸ್ ಎಂಬವರು, ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದಲೇ ತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದಿರುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, 1901ನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 5 ತಿಂಗಳ 2ನೆಯ ತೇದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಲೇಖನದ (ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗರ್ಭೀಕರಿಸಿರುವ ಲೇಖನಗಳ) ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ (ಮಂತ್ರಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭಾಸ್ಥಿತರಾದ ಗವರ್ನರವರು ಶ್ರೀ. ಲೆಫ್ಟಿನೆಂಟ್ ಗವರ್ನರವರು; ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಷನರುಗಳು ಇವರುಗಳ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು) ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವೈದ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ನಾನು ಆಜ್ಞಾಪ್ತನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

2. ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ನಿಯತವಾದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕುತೂಹಲವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಶ್ರುತಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೇಜರ್ ರಾಸ್‌ರವರು ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವಂಥ ಏರ್ಪಡುಗಳು, ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಜ್ವರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಪಾಯವಾಗದಂತೆ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬಿವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರಮಾಡುವುದು ತಮಗೆ ಅಭಿಮತವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಉಪಪತ್ತಿ ಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಬೆಂಬಂಶವನ್ನೂ ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಸಫಲತೆಯಕ್ಕೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯುಕ್ತರ ದವರ ಹೀಲಸ್ವಭಾವಾದಿಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಯುಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವೂ ಚಾತುರ್ಯವೂ ಉಳ್ಳ ಜನರಿಗೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಭಾರವೆನ್ನಿ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವೈದ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ನಿಂತು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವಿರಾಮವೊದಗಲಾರದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಂಕಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯೂ ತನ್ನ ಕೈಯ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರಿಗೂ ಪುರ ಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರಿಗೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವದೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೀಲ್ವಟ್ಟು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಅರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಂತೂ ವೈಕ್ತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಅತಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೊಡಗುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅರಂಭಿಸಿ ಕೊನೆಗಾಣುವವರೆಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವೆಂದು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಕೆಲಸವು ಸಫಲವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿದರೆ; ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಜ್ವರದ ಅಪಾಯದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸುಲಭ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬ ಅಂಶವು ಜನರಿಗೆ ನಿಸ್ಸಂಶಯವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವದು; ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೆ ಅರೆಪಾಲು ಕಾಲು ಪಾಲಾಗಿಯೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಕೆಲಸವು ಸಫಲವಾಗದೆ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಧವಾದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವನಂ ಬಿಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಬಿಡುವದು.

3. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಭಾರವನ್ನೂ (ಮಂತ್ರಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭಾಸ್ಥಿತರಾದ ಗವರ್ನರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಲೆಫ್ಟಿನೆಂಟ್ ಗವರ್ನರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಚೀಫ್ ಕಮಿಷನರುಗಳಿಗೂ) ವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಆದರೂ ಮೇಜರ್ ರಾಸ್‌ರವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಮೇರೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ವಾದವು ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಕುತೂಹಲ ವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

2/10/10

10/10/10

ಚಂದ್ರಹಾಸದೇವರು: ಕೇವಲ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಗಳನ್ನೇ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 400 ಪಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಸಿರಾಲಿಯೋಗಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠನು ಬಂದೇಸಲ 2000 ಪಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟನು.

ಆದರೂ ಅತಿ ಘೋರವಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದೇ ತಡವೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಾಯವುಂಟೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಮೊದಲು ಯೂರೋಪ್ ಜನರ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಇತರ ಚಂದಾದಾರರ ಮನಗಳ ನೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೊಡಗುವುದೇ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಂದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಗಳು ಅತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಅನುಭವಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಂದಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೇಲು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರೇ ಆದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಈಗಿನ ವೈದ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಕಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅನುಭವವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕು; ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು; ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ ಅದೇ ಬಂದು ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದುಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ; ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಗಳು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಸರಿಮಾಡಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ರಕ್ತಯ ಹುಳುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ (ಸೂಚ್ಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ) ಮಂತ್ರಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದಲೋ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ಈ ನೆರವಿಂದ ಕಳವೂ ಮೋಸವೂ ನಡೆಯದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಈ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುವವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಬಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಹೊಸ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಪಾಯಕರವಾದ ಸೂಚ್ಯಗಳ ಕಾಟವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡೆಪಟ್ಟ ಗುಡಿಸಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆಂದು ಅನುಭವಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ.

ದಂಡುಗಳಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಳಪತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರಿಸಿ ಇತರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಿತರಾದ ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಲಸದ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಜ್ವರದ ಬಾಧೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ 'ಧನವೈಯದಿಂದಲೂ ದೇಹಕ್ರಮದಿಂದಲೂ ಅಡಿಗೆಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಕಟಪಡುವ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೈಪ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಜ್ವರ, ಅರಿಸಿನಜ್ವರ (Yellow fever) ಅನೇಕಾಲು ಮುಂತಾದ ರೋಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಇತರ ವಿಧವಾದ ಹಿಂಸೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸೂಚ್ಯಗಳೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಬಳಿಕ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಷ್ಣ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೂಚ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವವೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂದೇಹವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗೃತಿಯಾಗಿ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಬಂದುಮಾತು ಆಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಿದೆ: ಯಾರಾದರೂ ವೈದ್ಯರು ತಾವಿರುವ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಕೆಕೆ ವಿನಾಶಕ ವ್ಯೂಹವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಆದರೂ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಲಾರದೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆ ಅಂಶವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ, ಏತದುದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಲಿವರ್ ಪುಲ್ ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಆವೆ ಟ್ರಾಸಿಕಲ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸಂಘದವರೂ ಇತರರೂ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣ 'ದಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ' ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ನಾನು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಲಾಪೆನು.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಲಿವರ್‌ಪೂರಿನ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಎಂಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಾಪಿಕಲ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್-ಎಂದರೆ ಉಷ್ಣದೇಶದ ಬಿಷ್ಕಳ-ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾಗಿರುವ E. R. C. S. D. Ph., F. R. S., I. M. S. ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಮೇಜರ್ ರೊನಾಲ್ಡ್ ರಾಸ್ ಎಂಬವರು ವೈಟ್ ಹಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಂಡರ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ 1901ನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳು 2ನೆಯ ತೇದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿವರ್‌ಪೂರಿನಿಂದ ಬರೆದ ಲೇಖನ.

ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮುಸ್ತಿಟೋಟ್ರಿ ಗೇಡ್ ಫಾರ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದ ಮೆಡಿಕಲಿನಾಶಕ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೂದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ಲೇಖನದ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಅಫೀಸಿನ ಸಿರಿಕವಳ ಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಪುರಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖನವು-ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ ಜನರು ಸ್ವಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದ ಮೆಡಿಕಲಿನಾಶಕವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು ಯುಕ್ತವೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಅಲೋಪತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವರೆಂಬದಾಗಿಯೂ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವರೆಂಬದಾಗಿಯೂ ನಾನು ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ನಂಬುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯರೂಪವಾದ ಸಹಾಯ ವೊದಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಕೆಲ ಜನರು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ದ್ರವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದ ಮೆಡಿಕಲಿನಾಶಕವ್ಯಾಪ್ತ.

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಪಾದಕರಿಗೆ,

ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರೂ ಇತರರೂ 'ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಜ್ವರ' ಇವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡುಗಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೂಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಕಲವು ಏರ್ಪಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾಲವು ಬದಗಿಬಂದಿರುವದೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈಗ ಅಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಬಂಡದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಸತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳ ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಸಹಾಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಲಿವರ್‌ಪೂಲ್ ಸ್ಕ್ವಾಲ್ ಆಪ್ ಟ್ರಾಪಿಕ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್-ಎಂದರೆ ಉಷ್ಣದೇಶದ ಬಿಷ್ಕಳಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಲಿವರ್‌ಪೂಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಲೆ-ಎಂಬ ಸಂಘದವರು ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದಂಟಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸಬಹುದಾದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನಿರ್ದೋಷವೂವಕವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಬಂದು ಪೂರಿನಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ದಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನಾಶಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮೆಡಿಕಲಿನಾಶಕ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರೊಳಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಅಫೀಸರಿಂಬ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನೂ ಅವರ ಮೇಲು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತನಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೊತ್ತುಗಾರನನ್ನೂ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಳಿಕ, ಮನೆಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿರುವ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳು, ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರು ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಕೊಳಚೆಗಳು, ತೋಟಗಳು, ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳು, ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಲಗಲು ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತದವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಕಲಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದಾದ ಕೂಡಲೇ, ಆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತದವರನ್ನು, ಕೆಲಸ ನಡಿಸುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಮರಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಸರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಳಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ನೀರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಗಹಾಕುವ ಕೆಲಸ

ಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವ ಬರಿಯ ತವರದ ಡಬ್ಬಿಗಳು, ನೀಸೆಗಳು, ಬಡೆದು ಹೋದ ಹೂವಿನ ಕುಂಡಗಳು ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಳೆಗೆ ಹಿತ್ತಲುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾರಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಂಡು ಕಡೆ ಅಡಕ ವಾಡಿಗೆಗೊಡ್ಡೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇತರ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸದಾ ತುಂಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಸುರಿಯುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ನೀವು ಯಶ್ವಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು-ಈ ಮೇರೆ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾವೈತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೊಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಾವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಮರಿಗಳಿರುವದಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು; ಉಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಪಾಳುಬಾವಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಮಣ್ಣು ತುಂಬಿಸಿ ಹೂಳಿಸಿಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಮರಿಗಳು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ನಿಲ್ಲುವ ಆಳವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೊಳಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಸರುಮಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ನೀರು ಆಚೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಗುದ್ದಲಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರ ಕೆದಕಿ ಬಳಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕರು ಕುಕ್ಕೆ ಜಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಿದು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಬಿಡಬಹುದು; ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಳವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮನೆಯ ಕಸ ಕಡ್ಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಿದು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಬಿಡಬಹುದು. ಬಚ್ಚಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೀರು ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ದಳ್ಳಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಪುರಸಂಘದವರ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಶಾಸ್ವತವಾದ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಏರ್ಪಾಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಲಿವೆವರೆಗೂ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯು ಡಬ್ಬವೂ ತತ್ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕಸ ಪೂರಕವೂ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ಕಳೆದ ಬಳಿಕ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಸರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬಿಸಿಲು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಣಗಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ತೊರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸಪೂರಕಿಯಿಂದ ಗುಡಿಸಿಸಿ ಚೊಕ್ಕಟ ಮಾಡಿಸಬಹುದು; ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮಳೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಮೇಲಂತು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಶಾಸ್ವತವಾದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವುಂಟಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಸಂದುಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಾರೆಯನ್ನೂ ಹುಡುಗಿಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ತುಂಬಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬುಟ್ಟೀನು? ಇದರ ತತ್ವವೆಲ್ಲಾ “ನಿಂತ ನೀರು ಕೊಡದು” ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಬಹು ಶ್ರಮಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಾಣಬಂದರೂ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಅಂಶವು ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದಲೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಂದೀ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಂದಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರೇ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲರು; ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೇ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸಿರಾಲಿಯೋ ಎಂಬ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆರೇಮಂದಿ ಕೂಲಿಯವರು ದಿನವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 50 ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಚಿಮಾಡಿ ಹತ್ತು ಬಂಡಿತುಂಬ ಬಡೆಕಲು ಶೀಸೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರಿಯ ತವರದ ಡಬ್ಬಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಾಗ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ!

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳೋ ಎಂದರೆ, ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಸಂಬಳವೆಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ವಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ: ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಎಲೆಗುದ್ದಲಿಗಳು, ಕೋಲುಗುದ್ದಲಿಗಳು, ಪೂರಕಗಳು, ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಡಬ್ಬಿ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ ಎಂಬ ಶೋಧಿಸಿದ ಕಲ್ಲೆಣ್ಣೆ-ಇಷ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಕಡೆಯವಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಪುರಸಂಘದವರೂ ಮರಮೃತ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರೂ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಭಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆ ಕೂಲಿಯ ವರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನೇ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಎದುರುನೋಡುತ್ತ ಕುಳಿತಿರದೆ ಸ್ಥಳಿಕರಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಚಂದಾಹಾಕಿ ಬಿಂದು ಸ್ಥಳಿಕವೈಯ್ಯವರನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬಲು ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿಯೂ ಚಂದಾಬಂದುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯೂರೋಪ್ ಖಂಡದ ಜನರು ನಾವೆಮಾಡುವ ಭಾಗಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಚಂದಾ ಎತ್ತಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನೇಜ್ಜು ಮಾಡಿ ಜಡಾರುವೆಂದಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಾಕು; ಇವರು ಇಂತಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ದಂಡುಗಳಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತು ಜನರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದಲೇ ಆರಂಭಿಸುವದು ಸರ್ವೋತ್ತಮವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರವಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನವೇನಂದರೆ, ಲೇಗಾಸ್ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದೊಡನೆಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರ್ತಕರು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 150 ಮಾನು ಕೊಡುವದಾಗಿ

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To, The Supt of the
23 ~~Govt. Press~~

Dated 6th ^{May} Jan'y 1903

No. 15740 En. no.
931, 2 of 1902

I am ~~returning~~ returning
herewith the approved
proof of the Kannada
translation of Major
Doro's letter on the subject
of the destruction of
mosquitoes has the
honor to request that
he will be so good
as to have 2000 copies
of the translation
struck off and dis-
tributed as detailed
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By order

19/4/03

For Secy

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